

Please cancel claim 2, and amend claims 1, 3, and 7 as follows:

1. (Currently amended) A method for removing condensables from a natural gas stream upstream of a wellhead choke connected to a subterranean formation using a downhole inertia separator in which droplets and/or particles are separated from the gases and the gas from which the condensables have been removed is collected, characterized in that the method further comprises the steps of:

A inducing the natural gas stream to flow at supersonic velocity through an inertia separator comprising a conduit having an acceleration section in which the gas stream is accelerated to a supersonic velocity thereby causing the gas stream to cool to a temperature that is below a temperature at which condensables will begin to condense forming separate droplets and/or particles; and

B. transporting the gas and/or the condensed condensables to a wellhead and/or re-injecting it into the subterranean formation from which it has been produced, or into a different formation, with the proviso that not all of the collected gas and condensables are re-injected into the same reservoir zone of the same formation where in a swirl imparting section a swirling motion is induced to the supersonic stream of fluid thereby causing the liquid droplets to flow to a radially outer section of a collecting zone in the stream, followed by the subsonic or supersonic extraction of the liquids into an outlet stream from the radially outer section of the collecting zone.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1 2, wherein the swirling motion induced to the supersonic stream of fluid causes the condensables to flow to a radially outer section of a collecting zone in the stream, followed by the subsonic or supersonic extraction of the condensables into an outlet stream from the radially outer section of the collecting zone.

4. (Previously presented) The method of claim 3, wherein a shock wave caused by transition from supersonic to subsonic flow is created by inducing the stream of fluid to flow through a diffuser.

5. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein transporting the gases from which the condensables have been removed to a wellhead or different reservoir zone is accomplished through a production tubing, and the condensables or part of the condensables are transported to the surface through a different flowpath.

6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein water is removed from the gas as a condensable component.
7. (Currently amended) A well completion system for producing gas from a subterranean formation comprising a wellhead, a wellbore containing a tubing extending downhole from the wellhead, and an inertia separator comprising:
a swirl imparting section that imparts a swirling motion to the gas wherein in the swirl imparting section a swirling motion is induced to the supersonic stream of fluid thereby causing the liquid droplets to flow to a radially outer section of a collecting zone in the stream, followed by the subsonic or supersonic extraction of the liquids into an outlet stream from the radially outer section of the collecting zone; and
a collection section wherein a gas stream containing reduced amount of condensables is collected; characterized in that the inertia separator comprises an acceleration section wherein in use gas from the subterranean formation is accelerated to a supersonic velocity and condensables are condensed.
8. (Previously presented) A well completion system as claimed in claim 7, comprising a supersonic inertia separator in a wellbore.
9. (Previously presented) A well completion system as claimed in claim 7, comprising a supersonic inertia separator at the wellhead.
10. (Previously presented) A well completion system as claimed in claim 7, comprising a multiple branched wellbore system connecting the reservoir of a producing formation with one or more other reservoirs.
11. (Previously presented) A well completion system as claimed in claim 7, further comprising one or more submersible pumps.
12. (Previously presented) A well completion system as claimed in claim 7, wherein the collection section which extends co-axially through a first outlet for condensables into the tubular housing of the inertia separator.
13. (Previously presented) A method for removing condensables from a natural gas stream upstream of a wellhead connected to a subterranean formation using a downhole inertia separator in which droplets

and/or particles are separated from the gases and the gas from which the condensables have been removed is collected, characterized in that the method further comprises the steps of:

inducing the natural gas stream to flow at supersonic velocity through an inertia separator comprising a conduit having an acceleration section in which the gas stream is accelerated to a supersonic velocity thereby causing the gas stream to cool to a temperature that is below a temperature at which condensables will begin to condense forming separate droplets and/or particles;

separating at least a portion of the separate droplets and/or particles from the gas stream; and
re-injecting the gas stream from which condensables have been separated into the subterranean formation from which it has been produced, or into a different formation, with the proviso that not all of the collected gas and condensables are re-injected into the same reservoir zone of the same formation.

14. (Previously presented) The method of claim 13 where in a swirl imparting section, a swirling motion is induced to the supersonic stream of fluid thereby causing the liquid droplets to flow to a radially outer section of a collecting zone in the stream, followed by the subsonic or supersonic extraction of the liquids into an outlet stream from the radially outer section of the collecting zone.

15. (Previously presented) The method of claim 14, wherein a shock wave caused by transition from supersonic to subsonic flow is created by inducing the stream of fluid to flow through a diffuser.